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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Since 1952, the Institut fuer Serum- und Impfstoffpruefung (Institute for Serum and Vaccine Testing), in Berlin-Pankow, Wollankstr. 16, has been, in theory, the official testing agency for all serum preparations and vaccines made and distributed in East Germany for human application, the official testing of which is prescribed by law. The director of the institute is Dr. (med.) Karl Sorgenfrei¹. However, certain preparations are tested elsewhere, such as in the following institutions:

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- b. Penicillin and BCG vaccines: Prof. Dr. (med.) Johannes Kathe's Hygiene Institute, Rostock. 25
- c. Serum and vaccines for veterinary application: Dr. Joachim Fechner's Control Institute for Veterinary Medicine, Berlin N 4, Hannoversche Strasse.

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2. The testing techniques used at the Pankow Institute for Serum and Vaccine Testing are the same as those used in West Germany

staff members of the Pankow Institute acknowledge that their institute cannot compete with the Paul Ehrlich Institute. First, they lack the experienced personnel [redacted] Senior

Instead, they have to obtain, through the Deutsche Handelszentrale, all the chemicals, reagents, dyestuffs and standard vaccines required for their tests. Their first standard sera and standard toxins were received in small quantities. Thereafter, they tried to establish standard sera and toxins of their own. Small deliveries of diphtheria and tetanus standard sera and vaccines were received from the USSR and from Czechoslovakia. While it was not possible to use

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those received from the USSR (in 1953) because the Russian testing methods bore no resemblance to those used in Germany, it is hoped that the diphtheria and tetanus standard sera and toxins, received on 6 September 1954 from the Copenhagen Testing Institute via Prague, will be of great value in furthering the work of the institute. The Pankow Institute has also received from Prague and Warsaw various strains of the Salmonella group for use in the testing of agglutinating sera. Some of these strains had been recently collected during epidemics and were therefore more useful for the institute's purposes than old preserved strains.

3. Testing is carried out for the following producers in East Germany:

- a. Saechsisches Serumwerk Dresden with the Oelzschau serum farm.
- b. VEB Serumwerk Dessau and Bernburg.
- c. VEB Serumwerk Weissensee (Berlin).
- d. Impfstoffwerk Niederschoeneweide (Dr. Belian).
- e. Lymphanstalt Berlin.
- f. Rabies Institute Potsdam.

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4. The total number of preparations tested at the Pankow Institute during the last three years is as follows:

- a. 1952 - 210
- b. 1953 - 876
- c. 1954 (up to 7 September 1954) - 778

the following preparations were successfully tested:

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- (1) Agglutinating sera
- (2) Factor serum (Faktorens Serum)
- (3) Blood-group testing sera
- (4) Amboceptor
- (5) Extracts for syphilis diagnosis
- (6) Homosera
- (7) Vi-prasi.
- (8) Vaccineurin (see also No. 16)
- (9) Pyrasid
- (10) Hylase²
- (11) Dextran
- (12) Pyolysin
- (13) Epileptasid
- (14) Blubo-Flaschen (sic)
- (15) Curative sera

- (a) Diphtheria serum
- (b) Tetanus serum
- (c) Peritonitis serum

(16) Vaccines

- (a) Combined vaccine (whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria)
- (b) Tetanusadsorbat vaccine
- (c) Typhoid - paratyphoid vaccine
- (d) Vaccine giving protection against rabies
- (e) Smallpox lymph
- (f) Whooping cough vaccine
- (g) Trychophyton vaccine
- (h) Staphylosan

5. The Pankow Institute, after comparing the output of the three principal producers in East Germany, reached the following conclusions:

- a. Saechsisches Serumwerk Dresden rarely gives cause for any complaint, but its produce does not compare in variety or quality with that of the Behringwerke.

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- b. VEB Serumwerk Dessau's products have often recently been nonsterile.
- c. It is rare for any of the VEB Serumwerke to supply any perfect products, other than the classical blood-group testing sera.
6. Since the beginning of 1953, the Pankow Institute has also occasionally received foreign preparations for testing, including some from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. For the most part the Hungarian (Phylaxia, Budapest) and Czechoslovak produce was adequate, but not worth importing, as available East German products were at least as good, if not better, and considerably cheaper. A six-purpose vaccine from the USSR, on the other hand, is in a different category: it is very easily tolerated in animals, leads to a negligible reaction and develops a high degree of protection against the causes of the infectious diseases concerned.
7. A plan has been prepared by the East German Ministry of Health to establish a central institute for hygiene and bacteriology in Potsdam-Rahbruecke, patterned after the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and its associated institutes in Prague, which Dr. med. Karl Sorgenfrei visited in January 1954.³ It is planned to incorporate the Pankow Institute in this central institute, as one of some six or eight departments.

1. Comment: Dr. Karl Sorgenfrei has been notified that his appointment is to end on 31 December 1954. He will be succeeded by Prof. Friedrich Sartorius who will hold the appointment in addition to his present one as director of the Potsdam Rabies Institute.

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2. Comment: Possibly hydase.

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